Businces Notices.

LINEN GOODS. - S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. LANEN GOODS.

25.6.0 yards Linen Damask, at 3. 5.6 and silf offer ruis Day 25.6.0 yards Linen Damask, at 3. 5.6 and 42; at a yard. 2,000 dozen Huckabsek Towels, at 16, and 16; and 16; accordance 1,500 pieces, Linen Diaper, at 6.8 and 16; a dozen. These codes were saved from the vessels lately wrocked, and are gods were saved from the vessels lately wrocked, and are gods were saved from the vessels lately wrocked, and are gods were saved from the vessels lately wrocked, and are gods were saved from the Columbian Hall, No. 201 Grand-st.

A FEW DAYS LONGER,-We have some more Barcaux left before our removal to Broodway. Ladies will ricese remember that all our stock minst be sold. An early call will coartice all that we are selling Day Gooms cheaper than any other store in the city.

Bernaux & Co., No. 66 Canal-st., cor. Mercer-st.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES .- A choice assertment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's 1851a RULEAUR Boors and SHORE—a light and beautiful article, manufactured expressly for the City trade—inat received and for sale by the case or single pair, by D. Hongswax, New Took India Rubber Warehouse, No. 27 Mandendane, corner of Nassan-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. -All persons who wish for information in regard to SEVING MACHINES, can of tain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. SINGER. Co.'s GARETTE, a paper devoted endrely to the Seving-Mischine interest. Copies supplied gratic.

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway, N. Y.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & GO.'S CAMPHOR ICE, with CLYCERINE, propered and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & GO., Chemists and Dringlists, Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Browlersy.

Holloway's Pills possess the most astonish-ing power in the case of General Debility, and in renorating the system. The surprising offect of these wonderful Pills is such as to restore health when it appears lost forever.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand prefining above all compatition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous DVE, the gradiest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wics and Touvers are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

EXCELSIOR

FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 6 Broad-set.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1856.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-angual Dividence of Ten Fee Centr on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

New Mork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1856.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 150,000 copies of TRE WEEKLY TRIBUNG of this week. It is, without doubt, the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price,

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

House, Jan. 22-A sensation resolution, based upon a prespective war with England, offered by Mr. Boyce, was quietly laid on the table. The House balloted three times for Speaker, the last ballot being the hundred and twenty-first. Mr. Banks had 91 Richardson, 67; Fuller, 29; L. D. Campbell, 5; Pennington, Shorter, and Porter, one each. Necessary to a choice, 98. Adjourned.

The Sandy Hook Telegraph announces the Africa as crossing the bar at that place at one o'clock this morning. We had, up to the time of going to press, heard nothing further from her. Her news will appear in our Second Edition.

Advices from Port-as-Prince to the 1st inst. com firm the previous accounts of the defeat of the Haytiens, with the loss of between 200 and 300 soldiers, with many of their best officers, beside all their munitions of war, provisions, and the Emperor's military chest, containing all the funds intended for the prosecution of the war. Faustin 1. had marched 30,000 men against the eastern side of the Island, and his defeat is represented as most complete. Faustin had escaped from the battlefield, but his place of Refuge was unknown, and Gen. Santander had offered a reward of 10,000 doubloons for his head. So great was the feeling against him that it was the general opinion of the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince that if his Majesty escaped falling into the hands of the Spaniards he would be shot by his own people.

SLAVERY AMONG THE CHEROKEES. The agitation on the subject of Slavery at present going on in Kansas appears to have spread also in the Cherokee territory, which bounds Kansas on the south. The Cherokees, it is well known, have a few slaves-mostly the descendants of captives taken as spoils in their former wars with the Georgians, or of runaways from the plantations, who sought refuge among them. Since the tribe has taken exclusively to agriculture there has been a disposition on the part of many of the more wealthy Indians to become slaveholders on a large sc and in place of the comparatively mild system of servitude hitherte existing among them, to introduce all the severities usually practiced by white slaveholders.

The Christian Missionaries established among the Cherokees, and to whom they are mainly indebted for all the progress they have made, have looked with regret and sorrow on this attempted extension of Slavery, as inevitably and fatally injurious to the interests, dignity, position, and prospects of the great mass of the Indians who have nothing but their own labor to depend upon; and they appear in their ministrations among the Cherokees, to have exerted their influence in a quiet way, and chiefly through the religious sanction, to put what restraint they could upon the increase of this evil. At this interference on the part of the Missionaries, the "Christian Patriarcha" among the Cherokees-to use the favorite phrase of Mr. Nott in his recent work on a Remedial Slave-trade-appear to have taken huge offense; and in consequence have not only undertaken to declare, through the National Council of the Cherokee Nation, that the Cherokees desire to be "a slaveholding people in a Christianlike spirit," but have further proceeded to make manifest their "Christianlike spirit" by attempting to pass the following

CHEROKEE NATION.

Whereas, The Cherokee people are, and have been for many years, a slaveholding people; and exercises, the Constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation recognize the Institution of Slavery, introduced and taught by their perceptors, the whites; and whereas, some of the missionary clurches now situate in the and taught by their perceptors, the whites, and whereas, some of the missionary churches now situate in this nation have expelled some of our Cherokee citizens from the participation of church privileges because they refused to emancipate their slaves, and others have been threatened with expulsion; and whereas, the Cherokee people, deeply impressed with a feeling of gratitude toward these same missionaries for the countless and manifold blessings they have bestowed upon them, would not extend to them any civilities unbecoming to Christian people, but would rather, as they value the stability of their local institutions, indispensable to their presently as a nation, extend to them the cordial band of friendship, consistent with their own national interests; therefore, "Be it enacted by the National Council, That the Cherokees have claimed for many years past, and do claim at present, to be a slaveholding people in a

ACT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF SLAVERY IN THE

"Be it enacted by the National Council, That the Cherokees have claimed for many years past, and do claim at present, to be a slaveholding people in a Christianlike spirit.

"Be it further enacted, That the principal Chief be, and he is hereby, authorized to open a communication with the different Boards of Missions having stations in this Nation, touching upon the Institution of Slavery as a church principle, and report the said communication to the next Council.

"Be it further

less than \$25 nor exceeding \$100, at the discretion of the Court, for the benefit of the injured person.

"Be it further enacted, That it is hereby made unlawful for the Superintendent of Public Schools to employ or continue as teacher, in any public school of this Nation, any person known to be an Abolitionist, or whose influence is opposed to the interest of the slave bulders.

it further enocted, That it shall not be lawful for the National Treasures to issue a permit to any known Abel it nist."

This set, embodying so much of the true spirit of Slavery, and which did not hesitate to sacrifice missionaries, schools, religion, education and everything else to the supposed convenience and interest of the slaveholders, passed both branches of the National Council, but was at that point stopped short by the veto of John Ross, the principal chief. In the long struggle with the Georgiaus, Ross obtained a high reputation for patriotism, courage and prudence-nor did these great qualities fail him on this occasion. The upper branch of the Cherokee Council passed the act again in spite of the veto, but in the lower branch it could not obtain the requisite vote-so that the exultations indulged in a few days since by our Pro-Slavery papers over its passage prove to be pre-

A little aristocracy of wealthy individuals among the Cherokees suppose themselves to have an interest in sacrificing everything else to Slavery, but they are in fact all the time only the tools of a few meddle-ome white men in the neighboring States. to whom the idea of the growth of a free community on their borders is just as abhorrent as the idea of a Free State of Kansas is to the Missouri Border Ruffians. It is this foreign interference which has caused all the trouble. The members of the National Council, whose act the principal Chief has been obliged to veto, are precisely, no doubt, of that same class of individuals to whom the Cherokees have owed all their troubles for the last forty years-a set of selfish speculators, who, to feather their own nests by currying favor with the whites, have been willing at any time to cede the lands and sacrifice the interests of the nation

On the other hand, the long hold of John Ross upon the Cherokees, of whom he has been for so many years the distinguished head Chief, has grown entirely out of his sympathy with and devotion to the rights and interests of the body of the Cherokees; and by his veto upon this act passed for the benefit of a few dozen slaveholders, he has but done what his past history gave a right to expect

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.

Mr. Richardson is about to introduce into the Legislature a bill to facilitate divorce. There are two kinds of divorce in this State: one "from the bonds of matrimony," the other "from the bed and board." The first of these extinguishes all rights of wedlock, leaving the innocent party at liberty to marry again; the other merely separates the parties so long as they cannot agree to live together, but permits of reconciliation and reunion whenever they desire. The object of Mr. Richardson, it seems, is to do away with the latter ontirely, by substituting the former in its place.

Mr. Richardson's bill will undoubtedly give rise

to much debate. There is, however, one effectual means by which it cannot fail to be carried. Only let Mr. Richardson inform his Know-Nothing friends that, in the language of Milton, the doctrine of divorce from bed and board is a "pernicious entanglement of the Roman Church;" that one of the first fruits of the Reformation was to introduce into the Protestant parts of Europe alterations similar to those contemplated in his bill; that a Committee, the head of which was Archbishop Cranmer, one of the martyrs of the Reformation, in a report to Henry VIII., published under the title of "Reformatio legum ecclesiasticarum," recommends that divorces from the bond of matrimony be granted in cases of adultery, malicious desertion, long absence, and capital enmities, and that the injured party be at liberty to marry again; and also, that divorce from bed and board be entirely done away with as a relic of Popish nonsense-let him tell them this, and let him declare that in his bill the doctrines of Cranmer and the Reformation are revived, and the Know-Nothing will rise en masse, and carry it, with all the fury of legislative frenzy, through both houses. Should the Know-Nothings, however, true to their principles, object to such reasoning that Milton, Cranmer and Puffendorf were not natives; should they, as they probably will, declare that no foreigners ought to be allowed to express an opinion relative to the legislative policy of this country, Mr. Richardson can fall back on the authority of Chancellor Kent and Mr. Bancroft, who speak of such partial divorces as those from bed and board as "hazardous to the morals of both parties," and as "punishing the innecent more than the guilty."

The subject of divorces is one of great importance. It is undoubtedly necessary that they should be granted in cases of great and irremediable hardship, but not on every slight occasion. Such, at least, has been the opinion of all civilians from Justinian to Napoleon. To weaken the bonds of conjugal society tends to destroy that confidence between man and wife which is essential to their happiness. Trivial quarrels, which they would usually forget when under the necessity of passing their lives together, might be inflamed into deadly hatred at the prospect of easy separation. The wife, fearful of a divorce, would be apt to intrigue against her husband's interest to secure for herself a separate maintenance in the day of trouble. The rights of children would become involved in the troubles of the parents, and the friends of both parties would mix themselves up in the dispute. The marriage tie, therefore, unless in peculiar cases, should be preserved as a permanent bond. instead of a transient society of profit or pleasure; otherwise, women might compute their ages (as Seneca remarks was the case in Rome) by the number of their husbands, instead o their years; and we see no reason why men would not soon follow the example, if, indeed, they did not begin with setting it.

Mr. Richardson's bill grants divorce for adultery, for cruel and inhuman treatment, such as renders it unsafe for the parties to live together, and for abandonment for five years. It is thus a prudent and cautions measure compared, with the case in some of the Western States, where divorces are allowed for everything and anything, and where the suit is less expensive than an ordinary action for debt. In some of the States as many as ten different causes of divorce are recognized, and we find in the statutes of any missionary to counsel or adeise any slave any way whatever, to the detriment of his owner or owners, under the penalty of being removed out of the limits of this Nation; and it is hereby made the duty of the Solicitor of each district to report all missionaries so offending to the agent, who is hereby requested to place them beyond the limits of our Nation.

**Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any clirice of this Nation to advise or counsel any slave to the prejudice of his owner or owners, and any slave to the prejudice of his owner or owners, and any slave to the prejudice of his owner or owners, and any slave to the prejudice of his owner or owners, and any slave to the prejudice of his owner or owners, and any slave to the prejudice of his owner or owners, and any slave to the prejudice of his owner or owners, and any slave to the prejudice of his owner or owners, and any slave to the prejudice of his owner or owners, and any slave to the prejudice of his owner or owners, and any slave to the prejudice of his owner or owners, and any of the Derict Courts, shall be required to pay a fine of not some of the States as many as ten different causes

ty: any behavior repugnant to the marriage contract; neglect to provide sustenance for the wife; nonage; force or fraud; confinement in the State Prison; intolerable severity; absence for a certain time being unheard of; marriage with a negro, mulatto, or Indian; joining Shakers; condemnation for felony; commission of any crime after marriage punishable with imprisonment in State Prison; intolerable indignities; vagrancy; where parties canno live in peace; refusal to remove to the State after the hu-band has become a resident; excesses; illtrestment or outrages; fleeing beyond the State, being charged with an infamous crime of which the party if guilty; habitual indulgence in ungovernable temper; excessive victous conduct and abandonment; treatment endangering life or reason; any cause in the discretion of the Court.

The statutes of the various States on the subject of divorce, taken together, exhibit perhaps more vagueness, tautology, ignorance, carelessness and ambiguity than in any other department of legislation. There is no branch of jurisprudence which it is more necessary to have harmonized into one system; yet there is not one in the whole range of legal science where such a conflict of principles and such incongruity of decisions exist. A divorce is often granted in one State that is not legal in another: consequently, a man may be divorced in Ohio, and still married in New-York. If he remarries, this new marriage is illegal here and legal there; his children of the second marriage are bastards here, but the moment they cross the line into Ohio they become legitimate. His first wife is entitled to dower here, and his second wife is entitied there. After his death, should the first wife seize his effects in Ohio, and his second wife take them here, they would be treated by the courts of the respective States as trespassers and thieves. In fact, were the boundaries of these States coterminous, and if the husband wished to indulge in a spice of polygamy, he might build a house with a wing in each State, and live with his first wife a week in New-York, and then with his other wife a week in Ohio; but should the women, not being well versed in law or geography, exchange houses for a moment, both might be arrested for vagrants and prostitutes, and the husband held liable, in

both States, as a bigamist. There is no subject, indeed, upon which the conflicts of the laws are more flagrant or more embarrassing. Indeed, many of the existing provisions on the subject of divorce appear to be in direct conflict with that provision of the Federal Constitution, that " full faith and credit shall be given to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every "other State," whereas many of these "public "acts, records, and judicial proceedings," in cases of divorce, are treated in other States as pure nullities.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES. Owing to the European imbroglio, the Danubian Principalities have acquired a special notoriety. Diplomatic maneuvers and, political schemes respecting them form a delicious cat-cradle of knotty swindles. Contesting ambitions are thus ground tegether between the Carpathian Mountians, while the generous valleys, forming the bone of the snarl, and at present under the paw of Austria, are desolated by fees or so-called friends. One lamb is growled over by all the beasts of prey. The fate of these lands remains unsettled, but a definite issue regarding them is looked for in the negotiations for peace, or by a special convention between Tur-

key, Austria, France and England. Moldavia and Wallachia form, indeed, a rich prey-the soil of the latter being among the best and most fertile in Europe. Not only the regular diplomatic army, but sturdy red-tape amateurs lay out definite plans for adjudicating this question The English political barn-yard affords any quantity of hatchments of the golden egg. Exuberant are dailies, weeklies, quarterlies and pamphlets thereon. In these political creations the prominent idea is the carving out a new State with the character of a Daco-Remanic nationality. In itself this is nothing new, as for more than thirty years the notion of uniting the Principalities into one sovereignty, either independent or under Turkish protection, was agitated among the boyards of both sides-a certain Eliad or Eliades having been and still continuing principal promoter, through writings and by other means. But now this question has acquired, in English speculations, a wider range. The Daco-Remanic idiom is taken as a basis and cement for a new realm. It is estimated that this language is used by about 11,000,000 of men, scattered over Turkey, Austria and Russia. Such data, however, are exaggerated on a gigantic scale. The object of the exaggeration is to add one more nationality to the lump of those to be restored-the claims of any of which, however, to independence and weight among the living European nations are mentioned in history either slightly or not at all.

Whatever may be the presumed extension of that confused idiom, the Principalities themselves have about 3,500,000 inhabitants, a motley compost of the remains of various wandering tribes, such as ancient Daces, Roman colonists, Goths, Huns, Magyars, Sclaves, Jews, and Bohemians or Zingari. Aside from this there is a curious fact, weakening the boasted superiority of the Daco-Romanic idiom. The denomination of the sovereign dignity as Hos podar is Sclavic, as is that of the boyards given to the ruling nobility. At all events, the proposed new realm is to be created under the protection of the Four Powers, with a sovereign of Austrian, Gotha or Sardinian breed, or of some scion of the German princely vagabonds and beggars. So

much for speculations. In reality, however, the present slab condition of that political broth comes of the impending election of new Hospodars. By the organic law, the boyards are to be electors, but the Porte is to accept and confirm the elected candidate. This privilege was extorted from the Sultan by Russia and secured to the Principalities by the treaty of Adrianople in 1829. The original disposition was that the Hospodars were to be elected for life, and so Steurdza was chosen for Moldavia, and Bibesco for Wallschis. In 1848 a Revolution broke out, first in Moldavia, originating chiefly with the boyards, the people not participating therein. The boyards made a kind of pronunciamento demanding a better administration, the abelition of civil abuses, the emancipation of the villanage, the establishment of the liberty of the press, and a reform in the school system: Stourdza resisted: his sons arrested the

among other stipulations, the Hospodars were thenceforth to be elected for the term of seven years only. This convention-concluded at Balta-L man, and called accordingly-conceded to Russ's the right, in certain cases, of occupying the Princirclities with an arms of 37,000 men, and was thus, in some sort, the origin of the present war.

AVUSSAUGEA SAUGUAL PETER WHAT AND

In 1839, Stirbey was elected for Wallachia, and Chika for Moldavia. Their term is running out. Candidates start up like mushrooms on all sides. Every one of these has his party and superior influencer. Formerly it was Russia and Turkey only that meddled with these elections, now all the Protectors have a finger in the pie, and are prepared to use the right of exclusion, as did Spain, Austria, and France in the Papal Conclave. Some of the inhabitants wish for a Hospodar of foreign extraction; others for a native; others again for a Fanariate, that is a Greek of Moldavia living at the feet of the Porte in Pera, the Christian suburb of Constantinople. All therefore in the Principalites is in suspense, and a people so hemmed in and overlaid are to be pitied.

BELLIGERENT SHIPS.

The English High Court of Admiralty, in a case arising out of the existing war, has announced a decision which bears gravely upon the commercial interests of this country, and indorses throughout the principles laid down in a similar case some time ago by the Government of the United States. By this decision the English Court has sustained the right of neutrals to purchase ships from belligerents, the transaction being subject to no scrutiny save in respect to its genuineness.

The case was that of the ship Benedict, built at Rigs, and belonging to Nis Philipson, a merchant established there. The captors, as usual, maintained that all presumptions should be in their favor as against the captured, and that the least suspicion of bad faith should be accepted arbitrarily as conclusive evidence of fraud, without regard to other established facts. This is the ground on which, from the beginning, the great wrongs resulting from warfare have been perpetrated; but it is unstable ground, formed by the absence of force, and is therefore fast disappearing before more en lightened views of justice. By this decision the English High Court of Admiralty has made one more step in the right direction; and it is to be hoped that similar notions may now at last find their way into the deliberations of the French Government. The recent imperative proclamation issued from the French Consulates in this country; the confiscation in the waters of the Mediterranean of a vessel purchased by a Spaniard from a Russian merchant-all this shows that the old spirit of injustice lurking in the maritime decrees of Francis I., Henry H., Louis XIV. and Napoleon, is still

religiously preserved. As we have repeatedly predicted, the present war is continually developing changes and modifications in the principles, rules and applications of international law.

Those changes may be either special or general. bearing even on the existence of States, or merely educing new arrangements in minor matters. Even should the map of Europe remain at the conclusion of this struggle the same as when the war began, at least the official intercourse between independent States, their diplomatic affinities and relations, will necessarily receive new bases and new definitions. The treaties and conventions concluded since 1853-as the Western Alliance, the complete accession to it of Turkey and Sardinia, and the partial cooperation of Austria and Sweden, as well as the treaty between this country, Russia and Naples-considered from the politico-diplomatic standpoint, are so many new events, wholly opposed to the hitherto prevailing ideas, and forerunners of a more complete displacement of the pivots and joints whereon the diplomatic machinery of Europe has turned. At present the commercial interests of neutrals, as well as of belligerents, receive from every fresh collision with the old customs a new and more liberal impulse, more urgent than during

any preceding war. The two Allies that, as leading parties, undertook the contest against Russia, have now recognized conflicting principles concerning the rights f neutrals, principles for centuries as hopelessi opposed to each other as until lately were France and England themselves. The axiom of free ships, free goods, long maintained by France in opposition to England, is now at least admitted by the latter Power. This admission, though proclaimed by the British Government to be merely temporary, will, we are confident, remain henceforth an everlasting legal fact acquired to justice and to civilization. France, in her turn, must ere long discern the impossibility of adhering to some of her obsolete maritime regulations against the better judgment of the world, against the decisions of her ally, against the example of the United States. France must yield, and cease to prohibit the purchase by neutrals of the ships of belligerents. She should do this the more cheerfully, as to enforce her pretensions-however peremptorily they may be proclaimed by her Consuls-has become impossible. To insist, therefore, would simply provoke that ridicule whose shafts are by Frenchmen more dreaded than musket balls.

It should be in justice remembered that at the beginning of this war barbarous Russia, alone and almost spontaneously, proposed the soundest and most equitable regulations for the rights and the commerce of neutrals. These regulations appreached very nearly to the absolute principles of justice for all-principles for three quarters of a century advocated by the statesmen and diplomats of this country at home and abroad. Undoubtedly the influence of this wholesome agitation was felt by Russia, as the acts of her Government show. It may be said that she was prompted by the desire conciliate this or other neutral Governments. or that her proposed regulations were, for her, of easy application, because they had no bearing on her own palsied and nearly annihilated commercial marine. But Russia entered upon this struggle with no foreboding of the ultimate results, and with the hope of being able to defend her shores with her navy. She was overpowered by the allionce of two maritime States, for two centuries the most powerful in Europe. Still she cannot fail to be in the future a maritime power and to have commercial relations with other nations. The principles now recognized by her will remain or record as fixed laws; and whatever the motives which impelled her to adopt them, it should not be forgotten that she was at least directed to the right path by the example and friendly influence of our

We published, the other day, an account of the lynching at Lexington, Ky., of Mr. Brady, a schoolmaster, for having written a letter descrip tive of what he heard and saw on Christmas Day in Lexington, which letter was published in an Ohio paper. In another column we give Mr. Brady's account of the matter, which differs considerably taken upon the fullest deliboration, and after the

from those published in the Lexington papers, and as that part of Mr. Brady's published letter which w s made the occasion of this vill inous outrage

It will be seen by Mr. Brady's statement, that the parties actually concerned were very few in number, and that the treatment he received, though scandelous enough, was really less outrageous than the Kentucky papers had pretended. They doubtless thought it best, according to the accepted slave-driving policy, to lie a little by way of frightening folks. But as the transaction, according to the worst character ascribed to it, has been fully approved by certain papers of Lexington and Leuisville, with no public protest which we have yet seen against it, the credit of the transaction, not merely as it was, but as represented by the Kentucky journals, must be considered as assumed by the slaveholders. And what an impression does such a transaction not give of the horribly barbar izing influences of that barbaric institution? Mr. Brady, being lately from a Free State, had brought with him to Kentucky the habit of freely expressing his sentiments. It was a great blunder. He ought to have remembered that he had moved into a jurisdiction in which to speak or write against Slavery, in however unexceptionable a manner, is regarded as the greatest of crimes. Besides after the Mat Ward case, what has anybody a right to expect who undertakes the office of schoolmaster in Kentucky ! Mr. Brady may consider it a merey that he was not set upon by his pupils and murdered in the school-room.

We also give in another column an instructive letter from the capital of South Carolina, in which the curtain is held up for a moment, and a little light let in upon the influence of Slavery upon do. mestic comforts and proprieties. Lest the good citizens of Columbia, in their anxiety to give a similar instance of the withering influences of Slavery with that afforded by the people of Lexington, might be led to inflict a similar outrage upon somebody under the idea that they had got hold of a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, we beg leave to assure them that the writer of the letter referred to is now safe in this city, where, thank God, the liberty of speech and of the press, in spite of doughfaces, whether Hard or Soft, whether Democratic, Silver-Gray or Know-Nothing, still flourishes in full vigor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FIRST DAY OF SPEECHLESSNESS.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856. The House is this morning for the first time under the "Gag Rule," as its opponents call it-prohibiting all speaking except by unanimous consent. A motion to rescind that rule was made and voted down-Yeas, 60; Nays, 133.

[It had been strongly rumored last night that Mr. Forney would this morning fail to appear in the Clerk's deak, so as to force the House to choose a Speaker pro tem., who should be other than Mr. Banks, and who, being once in the chair, would be kept in by a concerted failure to elect a permanent Speaker. But the Clerk appeared as usual, and, in reply to inquiries, stated that he was no party to any arrangement that he should leave his post until a Speaker be chosen. It is none the less true, I believe, that the rumor of last night had a substantial basis-not in the assent of Mr. Forney,

but in the projects of some of his political friends.] Several Buncombe resolves were next introduced and severally voted down or laid on the tableamong the latter, one proposing a general resignaion of the Members and an adjournment to May to enable the People to elect successors. Tabled by 111 to 85.

"Call the roll!" Vote for Speaker. Banks, 92; Richardson, 66; Fuller, 31; Scattering, 8. Banks lacked seven to elect him.

Mr. Rust of Arkansas now moved that, since it was obvious that neither Mr. Banks, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Fuller nor Mr. Pennington could receive a majority of the votes of the House, therefore resolved that they be withdrawn as candidates, so that the House may be organized.

Messrs. FULLER and PENNINGTON hereupon each expressed a desire to withdraw their names from the contest, but were not permitted to speal

at any length. Mr. Morgan of N. Y. moved to lay Mr. Rust's proposition on the table. Yeas and Nays called and ordered by 27 to 106, (more than one-fifth in the affirmative.) Motion to adjourn voted down. Mr. Rust's proposition was withdrawn for the pres ent. "Call the roll!" A motion was here made to elect a Speaker by resolution-Mr. [blank's] name being first inserted, then others by motion to smend, until some one shall have a majority.

Mr. WATSON of Ohio moved to amend by enab ing the highest number to elect.

Mr. PURVIANCE moved that the whole subject lie on the table. Mr. STEPHENS moved that the House adjourn

Voted down by voice, but tellers demanded. Vote by tellers, Ayes, 53; Noes, 71. Vote taken on Mr. Morgan's motion to lay Rust's

proposition on the table. Yeas and Nays ordered Yeas, 146; Nays, 44. "Call the roll!" Mr. CARLISLE of Va. moved the following:

Resolved, That the iHon. WILLIAM SMITH of Wirding and he hereby is declared Speaker elect for the present C On this, he called the previous question, which the House accorded. Mr. McMULLEN of Virginia moved an adjournment, which the House refused. Yeas and Nays ordered on Mr. Carlisle's proposition. Yeas 47 (the South Americans with a few Democrats); Nays 121. So Gov. Smith is not

g to support him. Mr. ETHEREDGE of Tenn. moved that the House do now adjourn. Carried. So ends Monday's ses sion under the rule of silence. H. G.

Speaker, the friends of Richardson generally refus-

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

m Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856. The mails of the America reached here yesteray, and the diplomatic intelligence by them furshes no additional cause for apprehending any cupture in our relations with England. The two nestions which have most exercised both Governments remain unchanged in their aspect, as compared with the previous advices. The request for Mr. Crampton's recall, and the dismissal of the Consuls implicated in the enlistments, probably reached London yesterday afternoon, and conse quently no very important news in regard to the action of the British Ministry can be expected until about the middle of February. With all Lord Palmerston's supposed warlike temper and understood distaste for this country, he is too wary a statesman and too adroit a diplomatist to seek an unnecessary quarrel with the United States. Beides, no just or proper ground is afforded for any erious difference from the conduct of the Administration concerning Mr. Crampton. That step was

most overwhelming testimony had been obtained. It is justified by all the recognized usages of diplomacy, and is free from every appearance of rashness or hostile feeling.

Now that the President's organ has verified au thoritatively all the important information first disclosed through this correspondence two weeks ago, relative to the dismissal of the British Minister and the state of the negotiations with England, the public will be better able to appreciate how much redit the absurd rumors, and speculations, and fabrientions which appeared in other New-York papers were entitled to receive, and how much auhority similar conjectures in the same channels may hereafter claim. Such facts speak stronger

Mr. Buchanan's letters received here give no assurances of any early prospect of peace being entertained by the British Ministry. On the contrary, they indicate that preparations upon an unprecedented scale are making for a naval demonstration as soon as navigation opens, and that the effort of England will be to redeem on the sea the inferiority which she has exhibited on land, by contract with her ally, in this gigantic struggle.

It is well understood, too, from the dispatches by the America to the diplomatic corps, that Louis Napoleon is seeking by every means of address and ingenious expedient to extricate France from the war, having attained the first great object of reviving the prestige of his name on his own person, and finding that a further prosecution of he contest must be attended with a cost of men and money for which he is not quite prepared. The sudden alliance by which hereditary foes were united, may yet be as suidenly sundered. There is no moral union between France and England, and no element of political cohesion, but one of temporary policy. Louis Napoleon has achieved his purpose in this convenient alliance, and may not hesitate to discard it now that it is no

The Administration is much troubled about the appointment of a successor to Mr. Buchanan. He has repeatedly and recently asked to be relieved of the mission, but has remained since the receipt of his letter of recall in December, because there was no Secretary of Legation to assume its functions. Both these offices are now properly vacant, though Mr. Buchanan consents to officiate temporarily. It has been suggested in high places that Mr. Campbell, the Consul at London, may be accredited as chargé d'affaires, for the purpose of relieving Mr. Buchanan, and allowing the President more time to make the appointments. In truth, the most material and urgent matters of this mission are to be determined here in Washington within the next few months, and a formal chan-nel of communication on the other side is all that will be needed for some time to come. The great labor of all the negotiations has fallen upon Mr. Marcy from the outset, as his instructions and correspondence have shown, although others have found it profitable to appropriate the honors of his

sagacity and statesmanship.

After the Senate went into Executive Session to-day, Lord John Russell's dispatch to Mr. Crampto-day, Lord John Russell's dispatch to Mr. Cramp-ton, of the 19th of January, 1853, was communi-cated by the President, in conformity with the resolution offered by Mr. Clayton a week ago. At the time this dispatch was written, Lord John was at the head of the Foreign Office in Aber-deen's ministry. He directed Mr. Crampton to submit it to Mr. Everett, then Secretary of State. These facts give peculiar significance to its con-cessions and declarations; the most important of which is, that the British Government intended strictly to carry out the Treaty of Washington of April, 1850, and to assume no sovereignty, direct or indirect, in Central America. Taken in connection with the subsequent admission of Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Buchanan, that Great Britain had no real right to Ruatan, and was prepared to relinquish the pretension, this paper becomes of peculiar moment just now, and may be employed as a fair set off to the lofty manifestoes of Lord Clarendon on the Central American Question. The admission of Lord Aberdeen, to which I have just referred, does not appear in the corre-spondence accompanying the President's Message, but it is known to exist, and might probably be had by a call from the Senate in Executive Session. Reasons of delicate courtesy to the retired Premier, perhaps, induced its suppression from the public papers sent to Congress. There is no doubt, if Lord Aberdeen had remained longer in office, this complicated question would have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both Governments.

The telegraphic announcement of another bloody collision in Kansas has renewed the anxieties heretofore felt of a serious conflict in that Territory; but the last experience should admonish against forming any decisive opinion upon the present difficulty until more complete intelligence can be received. Several Senators to-day suggested the propriety of calling upon the President, to induce him to employ the military in resisting any renewal of the invasions from Missouri, and in protecting the peace. But the idea was abandoned, for its me peace. But the idea was abandoned, for its impracticability under existing circumstances, and with the limited information now here. The opin-ion is gravely entertained by leading men from the South, that Kansas will be the field of civil war before the year closes, and the purpose of collect-ing a force from different Southern States, is by no means secret. While they concede that Kan-sas is likely to become a Free State, they are determined to prevent that consummation if it be possible. General Cass is preparing himself for a speech upon the question of Slavery as it relates o the Territories-his Squatter doctrine-and this last news will give it increased interest. Missour has illustrated his idea in a manner which was hardly contemplated when the sanction of popular sovereignty was so unfortunately invoked

CANAL APPOINTMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1856, The Canal Board met this morning to make the appointments of Canal Officers, Collectors and Superintendents. The State Hall was thronged with expectants, though the greater number of applicants left the city last night after being informed that their names were not on the slate. They left in anything but good humor. The following is a list of the "Americans put on guard:"

COLLECTORS:

ris, Hugh Harding; Bensyllie, S.

Hatch.

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL—Higgins.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

ERIE CANAL—I, Wm. Ergleston, Albauy; 2, Robert C. Darn,
Schenectady; 3, Louis Lounsbury, Root; 4, Hubbard Burdick,
Canajoharie; 5, Gaylerd Campbell, Frankfort; 6, Richard G.
Savery, Rome; 7, Andrew J. French, Chittonango; 8, Philip P.
Savery, Rome; 7, Andrew J. French, Chittonango; 8, Philip P.
Medler, Syracuse; 9, Harvey C. Beach, Jordan; 10, James D.
Medder, Syracuse; 9, Harvey C. Beach, Jordan; 10, James D.
Ford, Newsk; 11,
13, Edwin Huiburt, Buffalo.
CHAMPLAIN CANAL—I, Alamson A. Welch, Schuylerville; 2,
James Gunelle; 3, Isaac Clements.
Oswego Canal—Petter W. Hyde.
Caycoa and Seneca Canal—Edward S. Latham,
Caycoa and Seneca Canal—Edward S. Latham,
Chemung Canal—I, George W. Pratt, Milliogat; 2, Alvin
Rowley, Cerning.

CHEVANG CANAL—Fletcher M. Hammond, Penn Yan. CROOKED LAKE CANAL—Fletcher M. Hammond, Penn Yan. CHEVANGO CANAL—I, Lyman B. Foster, Hamilton; 2, Obe-diah G. Rundell, Norwich. GENEVER YALLEY CANAL—I, John L. Burleigh; 2, Porter Kellogz.

Keilegs.
BLACK RIVER CANAL—John J. Castle, Lee.
In the House of Assembly this morning the Speaker
autounced the Standing Committees. It will be seen that he has thrown into the hands of the Know-Noth ings, who have the administration of State Affairs, the